

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 43, NO. 14

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1910.

PRICE THREE CENTS

Nazareth Portland Cement!

THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR NAVY ARE LAID IN NAZARETH PORTLAND CEMENT!
Used for the bottoms of the following Battleships and Armed Cruisers:

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No better Portland Cement made in America than the Old Cried and Reliable "Nazareth." It has always stood the severest tests of the Government and all would-be competitors.

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AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Look at this for \$1.50

TRIBUNE FARMER \$1.00	OUR PRICE
THE HOUSEWIFE .35	TO YOU
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Edited by LILIAN DYNEVOR RICE, formerly Editor of The Delineator, is a bright, entertaining monthly magazine, containing many good, wholesome serial and short and helpful articles of unquestioned merit presented in an interestingly instructive manner. It is the largest and best magazine for women published at a popular price, and has been recognized as the foremost Women's Household Magazine by hundreds of thousands of readers throughout the land for the last twenty-four years.

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One pattern free with each subscription. May be selected from any issue of Paris Modes during the year.

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The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

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By Mail THE SUN (Daily) is 25 Cents a Month and \$3 a Year. THE SUNDAY SUN, by Mail for 15 Cents a Month and \$1.50 a Year, contains all the features of the Daily together with a magazine section made up of articles of interest to men, women and children. The DAILY and SUNDAY SUN are published by

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LANDRETH'S RED ROCK TOMATO.

By all odds this has proved in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and elsewhere, the best Canners' Variety.

Bright red, so exceedingly productive as to have produced twenty tons to the acre; healthy vine, large fruited, solid, smooth as an apple, free from crack or core. Every seed grown on Bloomsdale Farms.

Pricing on application. We will be glad to have your inquiries.
D. Landreth Seed Company, Bloomsdale Seed Farms, Bristol, Pa.

Seed Establishment founded 128 years ago, or in 1784.

DRAW NO 6

MODES IN NEW YORK

New York, April 1st. While the greatest variety of styles are being worn there are a few dominant types, that as usual stand out prominently from the melange that are worth special notice by clever women who like to make the most of their allowance.

Skirts Short and Straight
Skirts are shorter than for years even for dressy toilets if they are intended for street wear, and though many pleated and "Peasant" models—folded into the waist, and often folded into a band of silk or satin at the bottom of the skirt, are worn, as well as draped styles of many varieties, the lines on the whole are kept straight and the close fitting appearance of the preceding seasons remains a characteristic of the fashionable outline.

Mixed Materials
A mixture of materials in the costume is the rule rather than the exception, and trimmings of satin and changeable silks, and foulards are used on nine out of ten dressy suits and gowns. Cloths, velvets, marquisettes and poplins are all so trimmed and very attractive results are to be had in this way at a minimum of expense, while such modes afford unusual opportunities for gowns that need to be remodeled.

Silk and Wool Poplins
Silk and wool poplins are among the leading fabrics for handsome gowns, worn at Spring weddings and other fashionable functions. The "Coleen" and other of similar Irish names, come in nearly a hundred different shades, in all the fashionable colorings. They have a beautifully lustrous silk surface, and a soft wool filling, which gives them their unequalled clinging and draping qualities, so desirable for present modes, and at the same time prevents the wrinkling, so distressingly apparent in many draped styles. Coleen is double fold and sells for \$1.75 per yard and Voornse single width with more silk in the weave at \$1.35.

ENUMERATORS NAMED

Those Who Will Secure Statistics in Rural New Castle
Census enumerators for the 125 districts of Delaware have been appointed by the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C., upon the recommendation of Dr. L. H. Ball, census supervisor for Delaware, and the appointments, which were a result of competitive examinations, were announced last week.

Dr. Ball is much gratified with the staff of enumerators, for the men and women selected to gather the statistics appear to be well qualified, and it is believed that the work will be handled in a very satisfactory manner. Among the number are college students and others particularly fitted for the work.

Notices of the appointments were issued from the local census office last week and the enumerators were sent instructions, etc. They must go before a notary public to take oath of office, a form of which was sent them. The work of taking the census will begin on April 15. In a very few cases the appointments are being held open because papers have not arrived, but they will be filled in a very few days.

The addresses of the enumerators for rural New Castle County follow.

Rural New Castle County
(Seventy-first to One Hundredth districts, inclusive.)

71. James M. Watson, Edge Moor; part of Sixth Representative district.
72. (Open.) Part of Sixth Representative district.
73. Henry M. Monesley, Holly Oak; part of Sixth Representative district.
74. Baynard R. Young, Newport; part of Seventh Representative district, including Newport town.
75. Laure C. Eastburn, Marshallton; part of Seventh Representative district.
76. Henry C. Fierow, Marshallton; part of Seventh Representative district.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

April is a good month to hatch goose eggs. It is also an excellent time for getting out ducklings. Stock hatched now will be best for next year's breeding.

When the brooder chicks seem very thirsty, wild for water, let them drink and feed very lightly while so feverish.

Promptly gather up and burn all brush and rubbish in the orchard.

When spraying do not work with bare hands. They'll be sore if you do. Put on a pair of rubber gloves.

Remember when you plow in the orchard that the roots are very near the surface. Three inches is plenty deep enough.

Some fruit growers say that it is not a good plan to plow an orchard when the trees are in blossom—better do it before or after.

When the leaves begin to grow, the canker-worm may commence to move up on the trunks of fruit and other trees. Bands of tar or printer's ink, if put on the tree trunks in time, will catch many of the pests.

Beware of planting sprouted potato seed.

Plant the garden when the cherry blooms.

Keep manure near the surface; plow it deep and you lose some of it.

Do not push the teams too hard; let them have time to get their shoulders hardened to the work.

The farmer who allowed his implements to be sheltered by the sky during the winter will now find himself out.

Just as nearly as you can, grow all the stuff you will need for your family and stock right at home this year. One thing that keeps a good many men poor is buying what they ought to raise themselves.

Do not let sheep run around or eat from straw stacks.

There is a great shortage in the hog crop throughout the whole country, and it can only be replaced by keeping the best brood sows and growing more pigs.

When you hurry about milking, the cow feels uncomfortable and shortens up on you a little. That hurts you and hurts the cow as well.

Grow as much feed as is possible. Get the sowing crops in as early as the land will permit. Do not lose a day.

During the first days of plowing the collars should be raised often to cool the shoulders.

Wheat bran and oats make strong bones in the colt.

Many farmers seem to think that because horses have been resting all winter, they can do more work when spring comes. The reverse is true. If they have been in the harness almost every day in winter they will be hardy and strong for spring work, and a rush day's work will not injure them. But if they have been idle for a few weeks they cannot stand heavy work without perspiring, becoming short of breath and showing fatigue within a short time. Often an hour's fast driving or heavy work will cause the horse to become ill, and in some cases to result fatally, or in disability for several weeks.

The main ideas in trimming a fruit tree is to remove diseased and superfluous branches and for making an open top for letting in the air and light to all the foliage and fruit. In pruning vines always cut just ahead of the bud, as the bud is the place where new growth, fruit or foliage is formed.

A cow that will give a pound or more of butter a day is a good cow, and, in addition to a variety of feeds grown on the farm she should be fed daily a small quantity of bran or cottonseed meal.

The turkey crop of the United States last year was about 6,500,000 head, of which Missouri produced 456,000.

The Department of Agriculture is experimenting with corn shipped from China. Flax raised last year averaged less than 16 inches in height, with an average of 12 grain leaves at the time of tasseling. The ears averaged 5 1/2 inches in length, and 4 1/2 in greatest circumference, with 16 to 18 rows of small grains.

Delaware farmers are doing some great things. At Laurel, recently, the finest lot of white potatoes ever grown in the State were exhibited, hundreds of which weighed over a pound each. They were of the Green Mountain variety. Numerous sweet potatoes weighing from 6 to 14 pounds have been exhibited in various places.

An inch of water on an acre of land equals 22,000 gallons, or 230,000 pounds, or 100 tons.

A weed killed now means 100 fewer weeds next spring.

Play up the old strawberry bed if it is failing and start a new one.

Melched potatoes will not grow as badly as the unmelched if wet weather comes on.

Tar paper placed around cabbage and tomato plants will keep off cut-worms. Insert the paper in the ground, making a circle about four inches in diameter and three inches deep.

If possible try to have something to sell all the time. The person who only disposes of poultry products when every one else is doing so isn't very smart.

Good roads help in every way; they promote sociability by making friends and relatives accessible, and by means of them it is easier to reach the schools and churches and to generally do and enjoy the things which make life really worth living.

There is a great shortage of cattle in the United States. The breaking up of the great western ranges has been a contributing cause. Large herds have been catabled in during the past few years. This means the marketing of all the females and immature stock and while a share of these found their way back to the feeders the larger proportion met immediate slaughter. This, in connection with the fact that the country's beef supply has not for many years kept pace with the increased consumption demand makes the shortage more keenly felt.

SHOW PRODUCTS

Elaborate Display Under Auspices of Railroad Company
CHICAGO, March 28th.—Wheat, oats, big red apples and other "costs of living" in size and variety indicating that they are anything but scarce and high priced, make up the land show at 220 South Clark street. The show is under the auspices of the Immigrant Department of the Great Northern Railroad, and is one of the most elaborate of those held this year under the auspices of this railroad in the large cities. President L. W. Hill of the Great Northern is expected to be a visitor. General Immigration Agent E. C. Leedy will come to supervise the finishing touches.

Among the displays are eighteen or twenty varieties of wheat—did you know there were that many? These include durum which has a record of 40 to 60 bushels to the acre in Montana, Turkey Red, Scotch Fife, Blue Stem, Jones' Fife, Little Club and others of which the professors of Agronomy discuss learnedly. Oats—the Big Banner variety which yield as high as 125 bushels to the acre—afford cheering evidence that the population can go to the great Northwest for breakfast food if the cost of other provisions soars too high.

The display of alfalfa is interesting. Other exhibits are the prize winners from the national corn show held at Omaha, the dry farming congress held at Billings, Mont., threshed grain from all along the Great Northern, and apples from the Wentzler Valley, Washington, "where the big red apples come from." One side of the show is an art gallery. The wall is covered with splendid views of Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Idaho and Washington. Showing agricultural development as well as natural scenery.

As high as 100,000 visitors a day passed through a similar show at Boston.

Visitors to the Chicago Show are much interested in the plan for experimental farms in Montana to prove the adaptability of the soil to various crops. The plan was originated by Hill, of the Great Northern Railway. The work will be carried on under the jurisdiction of Professor Thomas Shaw.

Plans are already under way by many communities to send exhibits to a number of the State and National agricultural shows held outside of Montana next year, in order to further convince the world that Montana is "long on wealth but short on farmers."

The movement which the Great Northern Railway is about to launch, is the first of its kind in this country.

RECIPE FOR A GOOD TOWN

Grit.
Vim.
Push.
Snap.
Energy.
Schools.
Morality.
Churches.
Harmony.
Cordiality.
Advertising.
Talk about it.
Write about it.
Cheap property.
Speak well of it.
Healthy location.
Help to improve it.
Advertise in its papers.
Patronize its merchants.
Good country tributary.
Elect good men to office.
Honest competition in prices.
Faith exhibited by goods works.
Make the atmosphere healthy.
Fire all croakers, loafers and dead-beats.
Let your object be the welfare, growth and promotion of your town and its people. Speak well of the public-spirited men, and also be one of them yourself. Be honest with all your fellow-men.

RURAL CARRIER'S PAY

An amendment will be offered by Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, to the Post-office Appropriation Bill to increase the pay of rural mail carriers, who will be divided into ten classes, with salaries as follows: Routes of 24 miles or more, \$900; 22 to 24 miles, \$850; 20 to 22 miles, \$800; 18 to 20 miles, \$750; 16 to 18 miles, \$700; 14 to 16 miles, \$650; 12 to 14 miles, \$600; 10 to 12 miles, \$550; 8 to 10 miles, \$500; 6 to 8 miles, \$450. This scheme would call for about \$5,000,000 additional from the Treasury. The carriers are said to wield an influence in rural sections and are out for a raise with, it is thought, a fair chance to win recognition of their claims. The rural carriers of this country are much interested in the proposed amendment, as they will receive much larger compensation under its provisions.

BETHEA'S BODY CLAIMED

Was Taken to Dillon, S. C., and Buried There Sunday

The Rev. W. H. L. McLaurin, of Little, S. C., arrived in Wilmington early Saturday morning and later in the day disinterred the body of John Henry Bethea, of Dillon, S. C., as his first cousin and the man who on Wednesday last was shot and killed on the Baltimore and Ohio express train in Wilmington after he had killed the conductor and porter and held off the police, firemen and a mob for nearly two hours.

Mr. McLaurin is a Methodist minister. He instructed Undertaker John B. Martin to take charge of the body and prepare it for shipment to the dead man's former home in Dillon. This Mr. Martin did, and the body was shipped from Wilmington at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. McLaurin also received from Deputy Coroner James T. Chandler the \$107.50 that was found in Bethea's possession after he had been killed.

Betha was buried Sunday at noon. Interment was made in the Betha plot in Maplewood Cemetery. The Rev. W. C. Kirkland, pastor of the Dillon Methodist Church, of which the victim was a member, officiated.

Mr. McLaurin stated that the affair in which Bethea had played such a prominent part had aroused the entire state of South Carolina. Bethea's home, Dillon, is in Marion county, which is on the northern border of the state. Dillon is in the northern part of the county and has a population of about 2,000. Bethea was well known throughout the county, and, in fact, the state, and his tragic death has stirred the people of that section of the country. Mr. McLaurin declared all the people in the southern state were discussing the affair and eagerly seeking all the news they could get from the north about it.

HOTEL CASE OVER

Jury Gave a Verdict to Carroll in the Middletown Suit

The entire time of the Superior Court Friday was taken up with the National Hotel case of Middletown and just before the jury returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, Carroll.

There was really two cases tried at the same time, one involving rents from December 24, 1908, to May 24, 1909, and the other from May 24, 1909, to September 24, 1909. In both cases Charles DeValinger had claimed that \$750 rent was due him and it was the duty of the jury to decide whether there was anything due the owner of the property, DeValinger.

The case brought forth considerable legal argument and Handy and Adams for Carroll, were opposed by Whiteman and Townsend for DeValinger. The arguments to the jury from both sides were long and all of the counsel addressed. The principal questions examined in the case was as to the value of goods that DeValinger had in the hotel, he claiming them to be worth \$2,800, while the plaintiff declared them to be worth no more than \$1,000. The remainder of the testimony was as to the payments that had been made, and as to the amount of money DeValinger had received by taking daily receipts. The jury returned its verdict separately in each case.

The suits were the outgrowth of replevin proceedings for the goods belonging to Carroll, which had been seized by DeValinger and later recovered by Carroll.

BACK TO THE FARM

The greatest cause for "increased cost of living" in the United States is too large a percentage of labor producing luxuries and too small a percentage producing necessities.

Necessaries are food and drink, clothing and housing, and all things that help or cheapen their production. The ideal nation is the nation that uses only what is absolutely necessary in quantity and quality to bring up the individual's productive power to its most effective point in producing the necessities of life.

France more nearly approaches this ideal than any other nation, and the United States is further away from this ideal than any other nation.

Every bottle of champagne drunk, every canvas-back duck eaten, and the original cost and the cost of maintenance of every pleasure automobile in the United States is a dead loss to this nation, because it does not add even an infinitesimal point to the individual, and so with every luxury.

The world's food producers are not keeping pace in numbers with the world's food consumers.

Back to the farm is the only remedy for the above.



CAKE, hot biscuit, pastry, are lessened in cost and increased in quality and wholesomeness, by

ROYAL Baking Powder

Bake the food at home and save money and health

Ice Cream

FOR ALL

Occasions

Our facilities for manufacturing Ice Cream are unsurpassed and we are in a position to fill orders immediately upon receipt of same.

There is neither necessity or reason in sending your orders to distant points when we can supply you with as good or better Cream than you can possibly buy elsewhere. Anyone familiar with our Ice Cream will vouch for its superior quality.

Whether for family use, for parties, weddings or banquets we can supply all orders with satisfaction in every way. No order is too large or too small. Cream packed in bulk or in bricks—as you wish it. All the standard flavors.

Send us your next order.

Middletown Farms,

Middletown, Del.

Pure Dairy Products

HAVE YOUR Shoes Repaired AT M. DECKTER'S

The best work for less money and done while you wait. I have moved on Broad Street next door to the New York Tribune Farmer, in Dr. Vaughan's old office.

Men's Soles and Heels 75c
Ladies' Soles and Heels 65c

M. DECKTER
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Any one sending a sketch and description may know if it is a new invention. I will advise you of the patent laws of the United States and of the best way to obtain a patent. I will also advise you of the best way to protect your invention. I will also advise you of the best way to sell your invention. I will also advise you of the best way to make money out of your invention.

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HOW'S THAT Cough

No Better!

Then you had better try a bottle of

White Pine Cough Syrup

It is an excellent preparation for coughs, colds, bronchitis, catarrh, spasmodic croup, Winter coughs and all diseases of the air passages.

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ERNEST A. TRUITT

Graduate in Pharmacy

Middletown, Delaware

Prescriptions a Specialty.

CHIROPODY

MRS. JAMES

Corn, bunions, ingrowing nails or any afflictions of the feet successfully and painlessly treated by graduate chiropodist. Also Shampooing, Manicuring and Scalp Treatment.

McKee Building
East Main St. MIDDLETOWN.



The above design is by The McCall Company, New York, Designers and Makers of McCall Patterns.

Fashionable Sleeves
Sleeves are of all lengths, but for handsome dresses and waists are apt to end well above the elbow with a lower cuff of lace reaching half way to the wrist, or quite there if the longer length is liked. Tailored waists of linen or cotton shirtings are about the only sort where the long sleeve is the rule, but even in these the length is often preferred and finished with a turn back ruffled cuff, and a collarless neck with the same ruffle now called the "Chantrelle" or "Pierrot."

Collarless Waists
Collarless waists, coats and blouses are the rule, though these are only becoming when the neck is fresh and young, and most women are having or making a number of small gowns with a high collar, to be worn with such low cut garments. These gowns are made of nets, all over embroidery, or fancy collars, and are very simple in style. The main thing is to have them well cut and finished so that they launder easily. Waists of colored linen, silk and figured cottons are all made attractive with washable accessories. Gausps, side ruffles, and turned down collars, "Pierrots," "Grannies" and "Peter Pans," which are small sailor collars. Colored hems and embroideries are much used.

Accessories
With the prevailing short skirts footwear is prominent and the accessories these important accessories should be carefully made. A vamp that is as long as the shape of the foot allows and a rather low heel is the correct style for street wear, high heels and short vamps are suited only to indoor use, or evening wear. Bright colored hose with black or white shoe promises to be very much worn. It is pretty to have the hose match the silk petticoat.

D. Rose & Son, 308-10 Market Street, Wilmington, are the exclusive agents for McCall Patterns and Publications, and carry in stock over ten thousand dress patterns of the latest Paris, London and New York styles from which the ladies of Middletown and vicinity can supply their pattern wants immediately at popular prices, 10 and 15c. Mail orders given prompt and careful attention.

77. William E. Carpenter, Montchanin; part of Seventh Representative district.
78. L. Ernest Dilworth, Ashland; part of Seventh Representative district.
79. Irwin F. Allcorn, Marshallton; part of Seventh Representative district.
80. Samuel H. Taylor, Stanton; part of Eighth Representative district.
81. Edward H. Deane, Yorklyn; part of Eighth Representative district.
82. Thomas H. Vannant, Newark; part of Eighth Representative district.
83. Oliver Rothwell, Newark; part of Ninth Representative district.
84. Estler P. Ferguson, Newark; Newark town.

85. William R. Elkinton, New Castle; part of Tenth Representative district.
86. Wilkinson E. Cranston, New Castle; part of Tenth Representative district.

87. Robert C. Gordon, New Castle; Wards 1 and 2 of New Castle.
88. William M. McCormick, Falkland; Wards 3 and 4 of New Castle.

89. Lidle Davis, Newark; part of Eleventh Representative district.
90. John E. Herberner, Newark; part of Eleventh Representative district.

91. George Hearne Bacon, Newark; part of Twelfth Representative district, including Delaware City town, Fort Delaware and Fort DuPont.

92. Winfield W. Hubbard, Delaware College; part of Twelfth Representative district, including St. Georges town.

93. Frances E. McCoy, Odessa; part of Thirteenth Representative district, including Odessa town.

94. Clarence O. Vall, Delaware City; part of Thirteenth Representative district.

95. Daniel W. Stevens, Middletown; part of Thirteenth Representative district, including part of Middletown town.

96. George J. Taylor, Middletown; part of Thirteenth Representative district, including part of Townsend town.

97. Philip M. Money, Townsend; part of Fourteenth Representative district, including part of Townsend town.

98. John McCarter, Townsend; part of Fourteenth Representative district, including part of Townsend town.

99 and 100. Gilbert R. Lynch, Blackbird; Fifteenth Representative district.

A Deal in Gun Barrels

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK]
Coddington hustled over to them. Come back in the morning, Broderson, he whispered. This will be all right.

But it wasn't all right. Billy Wilkinson went back to Coddington's that night, and was there until two o'clock in the morning. Why, confound it, man, yelled Coddington, what about me? Here I've spent more than twenty-five thousand dollars on you already in this business. Are you going to see me lose all that?

Wilkinson shook his head. I'm sorry, he said, but I can't do it. I wouldn't have gone into it, but for Broderson's representations. They were false, and they're good enough in my mind to nullify this contract. I don't care whether they were or not. I won't make gun barrels for somebody else to shoot at us.

They won't shoot 'em at us, you blamed idiot, screamed Coddington. There won't be any war. I don't care so much about that, either, said Wilkinson, but that's what they want them for. I won't do it, I tell you. I won't—I won't—I won't—

That don't get me my money back, returned Coddington.

I can't help it, cried Wilkinson. I'll get it back to you some way. I'll work my fingers to the bone and get it back. But I won't carry out this contract with Broderson. It would never have been made if he hadn't lied to me about it at the start. You can talk to me till doomsday, but I'll never do this thing—never, never, never!

I won't talk to you a minute longer, yelled Coddington. You can get out of this house and stay out. You can leave Annabel alone. I'll sue you for my money and my profits. Broderson will sue you. I'll make him sue you. What do I care about this national guard business and this San Juan Hill froth. You're a scoundrel. You haven't got an ounce of business honor in your body. You're yellow. I've always known it, and this proves it. Get on. Get out of my sight. Get out or I'll put you out. Idiot! Fool! Knave! Annabel, he cried, stay here.

But Annabel didn't stay there. She followed Billy out and whispered to him in the vestibule. Billy, she exclaimed, I'll go with you, anywhere, anyhow, to-night. I want to go with you. You'll stay right here, girlie, said Wilkinson. I'm going to fight the whole thing out, alone, and when I've done it, not before, I'm coming back—to you.

The Japanese war—with Broderson on the side—commenced next day in Billy's office and lasted till midnight. Wilkinson was victorious, but he was like a rag when he finished.

The whole town will know about this thing, Broderson told him. The whole county will know the kind of man you are. You're ruined from this date.

Wilkinson only smiled. He well knew that the town would not hear of it—at least not from the lips of Broderson—for Broderson was a national guardsman with a record, and the undisputed facts were—well, they were undisputed, at any rate. But the thing leaked out among material men, and the gun trade heard of it, and Billy's creditors began to crowd him for money, thick and fast. He knew well that he was down and out.

It was three weeks later, however, that a man stepped into the armory on drill night and asked for him. This man was a stranger.

Been looking for you all day, said this man. Your office is closed and your works shut down. What's the matter? He grinned, as one who knew. I want to see you, anyhow. Come over to the Mansion House after drill.

Billy Wilkinson went over. My name, said the stranger, is Smith.

Indeed, returned Wilkinson. It's original at any rate.

I am Smith, went on the stranger, of the Stacy-Smith concern. Yes, and I'm in a hole. Stacy-Smith is in a hole.

No, exclaimed Wilkinson. He was in a hole himself and knew how it felt.

Stacy took on that government contract for us, went on Smith, at cut throat rates. He had a gun he was sure of—and so was I—just so long as we could get the right kind of raw material. The material ran out, but we fixed it up. And, by George! I've completed that big job on time.

Good for you, murmured Wilkinson. On time. And have you

got your money yet?

Smith grinned. The United States government, he said, has turned back on us three hundred thousand rifles, defective, not up to grade. Three hundred thousand rifles. Think of that. He tapped Wilkinson on the knee! Mr. Wilkinson, he said, we've got to buy at once. You're stuck, too, we've heard. We know your gun. What'll you take for what you've got?

What'll you give?

We'll give you your government bid, said Smith.

Wilkinson stiffened, but he gave no sign.

His government bid had been higher than his price to Broderson, for Broderson had cut him down to a poor man's margin of profit.

I'll go you, said Wilkinson. But, he pointed out, when he left Smith that night, you've got to prove to me where this stuff is going, don't you see?

Smith nodded. You can ship it direct to the authorities yourself. All that we want is to climb out of a hole, even at a loss.

It was thirty days later that Billy Wilkinson forced his way into the house of Coddington. He passed over a certified check to Peter V.'s order. Peter V. glanced at it and then yelled with astonishment.

Where'd you get it? he queried.

Sold the stuff at a slight advance to Stacy-Smith, returned Wilkinson stiffly.

No! exclaimed Coddington. By George! that's business. That's good business, to do a thing like that. So this is my share, eh? Why, then you must have made—

He rose and came around to the other side of the table and shook Wilkinson by the hand, his countenance beaming with beatific smiles.

By George! Billy boy, he said, nothing succeeds like success. Annabel, said Billy Wilkinson, ten minutes later, before we resume our relations I should like to use the phone. He used the phone and called up Donaldson.

Is this Mr. Alexander Smith's residence? he queried. Oh, is this you, Mr. Smith? Well, say, I just wanted to know—it just occurred to me—what did you do with those three hundred thousand barrels that the government rejected?

That was easy, returned Smith. Say, we sold those to Broderson, for shipment to Japan.

You—scoundrels! exclaimed Wilkinson. But he laughed. As long as it wasn't the Wilkinson gun barrel that went over there, what do I care? he said.

He turned to the girl. Annabel, he said, the time has come when you must name the day.

Annabel named it, then and there.—*Leatie's Weekly.*

WOULD ABOLISH HANGING

Electrocution in the State penitentiary, instead of hanging, is to be the fate of criminals sentenced to death in Maryland if a bill introduced by Senator Price becomes a law.

When a criminal is convicted in any part of the State and sentenced to death, he is to be taken by the Sheriff to the penitentiary, where the penalty is to be inflicted, the sheriff, in whose charge the prisoner is, having charge of the sentence.

Directors of the penitentiary must provide suitable building within the walls of the prison and equip it with the necessary appliances, all at a cost of not more than \$2,000.

The act is to take effect January 1, 1911, and is to apply to punishments for crimes committed on or after that date. The death penalty for crimes committed before that date is to be inflicted as now, although the execution may not take place until after the new law is in effect.

LEARN TO LAUGH

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is a welcome unbeam in a sick room. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and sorrows under pleasant smiles.

No one cares whether you have the ear ache, head ache, or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels but are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. A good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic is not wanted anywhere and is a nuisance as well.

Above all, give pleasure. Lose no chance of giving pleasure. You will pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that you can show to any human being, you had better do now; do not defer or neglect it, for you will not pass this way again.

EGGS FOR SETTING.—Dose Comb Rhode Island Bred, by the setting or hatching. My stock of birds is the best money can buy, and as winter layers the Bred stand at the top of the bunch. Write your wants to C. P. COCHRAN, Middletown, Del.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

New shoes should be allowed to stand over night in a pan in which just enough olive oil to cover the soles has been poured. They will last much longer and will never squeak.

To take axle grease out of goods, rub the spot with lard. Rub the goods in the hand as if washing. Let stay in three hours, and then wash out in cold water, using plenty of soap.

When preparing fish for broiling split it open down the back. After washing and drying on a cloth, rub the fish well with oil and flour. This prevents it slipping from the broiler.

Emery powder and oil made into a paste is an excellent mixture to clean steel. Rub on well and polish, after which rub with an oiled rag, and then polish up again with a clean duster.

Cold water, a teaspoonful of ammonia and soap will remove machine grease when other means would not answer on account of colors running.

To wash water bottles or any vase having a long neck, fill with clear, hot water and tiny bits of torn paper. Shake well and rinse in cold water.

Wring a cloth from vinegar and wrap it several thicknesses around cheese to keep it from molding or drying.

A small piece of window glass will be useful for holding the leaves apart on a cook book, and one can read the recipe and not soil the book by too much handling.

A perfume bag to keep moths away is made as follows: One-half ounce each of cloves, nutmeg and caraway seeds.

Add a teaspoonful of sugar of lead to the water in which fine silk hosiery is washed to prevent the delicate color from fading.

Wipe off screens with a duster each morning and beat with a soft brush. This beating should be done lightly or the wire may be bulged.

To clean a white straw hat, mix lemon juice with powdered sulphur in a saucer and apply it to the hat with a small brush, then rinse in clean cold water and wipe with a dry cloth. Dry in the shade.

Vaseline has quite a number of domestic uses. When the brasses are cleaned it is little extra work to rub them over with vaseline and polish with a soft duster; but this will save much work ultimately, as, after this treatment, they will not readily tarnish.

When putting down linoleum or oil-cloth have strips of molding nailed about the linoleum where it comes to the baseboard. This prevents dirt from getting underneath and also preserves the edges from moistening under the floor covering.

In rinsing a pot that has been used to prepare sweet things, use cold water instead of hot.

Table linen, in order to bring out the bright gloss that makes it attractive, should be dampened.

To clean white ribbons so that they will not turn yellow, wash them in gasoline.

It is easier to scale fish if they are first dipped for an instant in boiling water.

To clean white paint dip a clean cloth in hot water, then in bran and rub it. Rinse with clean water.

Good proportions for French dressing are one teaspoonful of vinegar, three of oil and salt and pepper to taste.

To scour brass, dip half a lemon in table salt, rub briskly over the surface, wash off with clear water and dry.

Lemons that have become hard from long standing can be made useable by covering them with boiling water.

The creaking of a door can be stopped at once by rubbing the hinge with a piece of soap or with the lead of a black pencil.

Tell the children in making soap bubbles to put a few drops of glycerine into the water, and the bubbles will be more lasting.

To clean paint use powdered whiting on a damp cloth and rub evenly with the grain of the wood. This will not spoil the paint.

Housekeepers who have trouble with soot-filled pipes, should burn potato parings in the stove. Save all the parings, dry them thoroughly, and burn them on a hot bed of coals. If this is done once a week, the pipes will seldom need to be cleaned.

To whiten the grease in which doughnuts have been cooked, drop in a few slices of raw white potato and fry.

To distribute spice, evenly through a cake or pudding, carefully mix it with part of the granulated sugar to be used.

When frying potatoes, drippings, if they have been carefully saved, are equally as good as butter and much less expensive.

It is not generally known that candles, as well as soap, will last much longer by being exposed to the air for some time to harden before using.

When you wish to separate eggs, break them, one at a time, into a small-sized funnel. The whites will pass through into the bowl below and the yolks will be left in the funnel.

Stiffly-starched muslin bags in which to put woollen in the Spring will keep them unharmed by moths, if they are free from them when put in and if the bags are tightly closed.

Spread down some newspapers on which to kneel when you are planting the garden or flower beds. They may save you a cold or rheumatism in your knees, besides keeping your dress clean.

When cooking doughnuts have a pan of hot water on the stove, and as the doughnuts are taken from the grease dip into the hot water, which removes the surplus grease. Let the water cool and then scum off the grease, which can be used again.

MEAT REDUCTION

A tidal wave may bring wreck and ruin. It is the steady current of the river that does business.

What does a thirty-day boycott on meat mean? The ruin, perhaps, of small dealers who are in no way responsible for the rise in the commodity. The big ones have only to clap their product into cold storage and serve it out thirty days hence to the boycotters.

Would it not be more effective to pledge each other to eat meat but once or twice a week for a year? A five-seventh steady cut on meat sales for a twelve-month period would result in a permanent reduction as people learned the hygienic advantages derived from such temperate abstention, would surely give the beef barons pause. Much of the sinew and muscle that does the world's heavy work is raised precisely on this regime.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1910.

The political situation as viewed from the standpoint of the national capital, is much more interesting to both parties than legislation and executive matters just now. The election of Mr. Foss as a Democrat to Congress in Massachusetts this week by a plurality of 5640 in a district which elected a Republican in 1908 by a plurality of 14,000, is regarded here and throughout the country as a most significant indication as to popular feeling. Of course, political figures are hard at work and will show plausibly special causes for this remarkable political change. But crediting the Republicans with all that they may claim as causes for this surprising result, it indicates that the trend of popular opinion has gone so far that nothing but a miracle or Roosevelt can save the House next fall to the party in power. Let it be said with what ever emphasis can be brought to bear, that the party in power is not responsible for high prices or for unsatisfactory business conditions. Inasmuch as the party in power, Democratic or Republican always claims credit for whatever good things happen, it must face the responsibility for some of the bad, even if it should be bad crops.

So great has been the excitement over the rebuke of Cannon in the lower house of Congress that the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation has been to a great degree forgotten. Mr. Pinchot, since he had testified, has started to Europe and is now well on his way thither. It is reported that he is going in answer to a telegram from ex-President Roosevelt. That one so near the ex-President as ex-Forester Pinchot should be the first to get the ear of Mr. Roosevelt, is subject of considerable anxiety to the other side, or at least to certain individuals of the other side. So far, Mr. Roosevelt has been as silent as the Sphinx which yesterday night he saw by moonlight. Another significant fact is that during Mr. Garfield's residence in the city two weeks ago he was the guest of Mr. Pinchot, and he only yesterday made an address to the Tippecanoe Club in Cleveland, a very temperate address, but one in which it was plain to see that his sympathies were with the insurgents and that his advocacy was for a more enthusiastic support of Roosevelt policies than it is possible for President Taft to accomplish, handicapped as he is by those in the House and the Senate with whom he has elected to consort. It is a curious situation and unprecedented in our political history that a self-exiled ex-President is at this moment more potential in the political affairs of the country than the genial gentleman in the White House. What he may say or do when or before he lands here in June is a matter of keen solicitude to regulars, insurgents, Democrats and to everyone interested in current politics.

Mr. Garfield in his speech in Cleveland, made a severe arraignment of those Republican leaders guilty of a policy which he thinks is certain to lead the party to defeat. He insisted that the average American realized that present conditions pointed to something radically wrong. He urged progressive action and pointed out that when a party fails to be progressive its usefulness has begun to wane. "It is our duty," said Mr. Garfield, "to squarely face the situation and to stand up and be counted for the policies that are in sympathy with the best progressive thought of our country, and the people are justly calling upon us for a fulfillment of that policy. They will not be satisfied with inaction and make shift legislation." These words, coming from "Jimmie," as Mr. Roosevelt was wont to call this member of his regular cabinet and of his tennis court or kitchen cabinet also, after close communion as a guest of Clifford Pinchot, than whom none was closer to Mr. Roosevelt, naturally raise the question as to who are the representatives of the Roosevelt policies. It is useless to deny that Mr. Taft is or was Mr. Roosevelt's chosen successor and political heir. Nothing like such a selection has ever before occurred in American history, and the facts and the event are so recent that everybody knows and realizes them. The situation cannot but be embarrassing to the ex-President. Politician, statesman and historian as he is, he cannot but appreciate the difficulties with which the President has had to contend and is understanding. No president has ever been more sincerely anxious to carry out the policies bequeathed to him by party platform than President Taft, and it is not mere fiction to place the odium of failure, if failure it must be, on his wicked advisers.

MARVEL OF ENDURANCE

The quiet fidelity with which a woman will dishwash her life away for her husband and children is a marvel of endurance. Here is the servitude of women, however, no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Men take jobs, work on them, finish them, and they are over for good and all. The prospect of ending them and drawing pay for the labor is alluring, but no such allurements are held out for the wife. She washes Monday after Monday the same garments until there is nothing more of them to wash; then they are replaced by others of new material just like them, and the rubbing and wringing goes on forever. She mends the stockings with tireless fidelity, the same holes meeting her gaze week after week, for if there is a "damned" place in a sock "he" invariably puts his irrepressible toe through it. Every morning the rooms are put in order, only to be in the wild-eyed disorder by the time night falls. There are no jobs, each one different, no terms, "no pay." The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time.

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Call and let me give you an estimate before you give your order. I am in a position to give you the very best materials in all branches of the plumbing trade. All work guaranteed to be satisfactory. I can do your

PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING, Pump and Well Work

Or furnish you with a "BUTLER" Wind Mill

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If you need anything in my line, a post card will bring me to your home.

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50 to 100 Horses

This is the place to buy and sell your horses. Large lot of wagons, harness and blankets. The only horse bazaar that has increased its business over 50 per cent. the past year. Sale every Saturday.

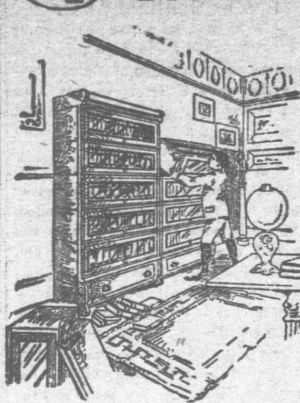
W. H. KLAIR,

303 West Eighth Street, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Recovering Newspaper

The Scientific American of recent issue contains the following: Many attempts have been made to use old newspapers and other printed sheets in the manufacture of white paper, but the removal of the pigments from the fibre has hitherto presented an insuperable difficulty. In a process recently patented in Germany the paper pulp is treated with alkaline solutions of peroxide of the metals of the alkali and alkaline earths, which so alter the grey part of the ink that it ceases to bind the lamphack and other pigments, which are then easily separated from the fibre by emulsifying the pulp with the gelatinous allies.

SECTIONAL Bookcase



The man who has only a dozen books needs a bookcase, but he doesn't need one that will take up the whole side of his room. The "Y and E" Sectional Bookcase may be adapted to any space and is easy to move—simply detach the sections—a boy can put them up. I am sole agent for this section.

General line of Furniture, CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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We are now making and serving to our customers Graham Wheat Bread.

Having now completed our first year in the baking business, we feel that we are in a position to give our patrons better service in the future than in the past. Thanking you for past favors and soliciting your future patronage, we remain

Oak lard tins, iron band, at reasonable prices.

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His Majesty! The Man

Should at all times look the part, as appearance counts for so much and he therefore should be attracted only by

Correct Styles In Clothes

We have them here, and you can go farther, and the chances are, fare worse than you would with us.

We are tailoring to-day, men that

are as fussy about style and fit as you really think you are, and we are holding them as satisfied customers too.

You can get a greater range of fabrics to choose from right here than the ordinary city tailor can display; and we positively guarantee you satisfaction, otherwise we do not want your money.

Our business standard is "cash for value received," and therefore, if we cannot give you the value according to your idea, we do not ask for your patronage. This surely is a plain enough statement. But we have been in the business long enough to know how to cater to your requirements be you ever so particular.

Our winter stock must be cleaned up and we offer you the full line at less than we paid for it this fall, because we need the room it is occupying now, to display goods that we have purchased for spring and summer wear; this is a fact, we are not talking at random, its really so. Call in and convince yourself, you don't have to buy, we will be pleased to wait on you and prove the truth of our statements.

Everything Reliable

Globe Clothing Store

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor
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Having Purchased the Bankrupt Stock

OF

W. T. DeValinger

We will put same on sale

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Entire stock will be turned

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